Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

÷2		

62.73

LIBRARY RECEIVED

FEB 17 1923

U.S. Department of Agriculture



A Typical Cactus Dahlia

1923

Catalogue of Dahlias

The Best from the World's Collections Grown at

The Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Well Worth Readng

IF YOU want dahlias absolutely true to name—no substitution—here they are; you can depend on them absolutely.

The season of 1922 was an unusually bad one for dahlias because of the prolonged drought. For this reason many dahlia growers were disappointed.

In presenting our catalogue for the spring of 1923, we would call attention to the exceptionally choice list of varieties which it contains. While in no sense a complete list of all varieties of this charming flower, it represents the very best of the older varieties with the addition of the cream of recent introductions. The prices given are moderate when healthy stock—we send out no other—true to name is taken into consideration.

The prices in this catalogue cancel those of previous lists and are good for the season of 1923 only.

Early orders facilitate shipping and will be appreciated. Orders are filled in rotation, and to secure some varieties—the stock of which is limited—it will be necessary to order early. * Denotes stock limited.

We guarantee all stock to be healthy and true to name. No substitution will be made unless we are instructed to do so. A list of second choice, however, often saves time and secures certain varieties when stock is rapidly running low. The stock offered consists of strong, dormant, dry tubers; no green plants.

The prices are net, and orders should be accompanied by check or postal money order. Money sent loose in letters will be at the risk of the sender.

The price quoted is for a single tuber. The price per dozen will be ten times that of the single rate. Not less than six of any one variety sold at the dozen rate.

Orders amounting to one dollar or over will be sent prepaid by parcel post. For a less amount postage should be included extra at the rate of five cents per tuber.

Packing. We pack all tubers in strong boxes which are well tied with strong string and the tubers are protected by sawdust

and shavings, so that they carry well and are usually received in fine condition, which has brought in return many complimentary letters. Once in a while, however, an elephant or some equivalent force has played havoc with a package, and once in a while a package fails to reach its destination.

Our advice is to have your dahlia shipment by parcel post insured. When we have delivered them to the postoffice our responsibility ceases. In case of loss or damage, our record will enable you to collect from the postoffice. In case of damaged packages, always keep the package and contents as evidence.

If you desire your dahlias by express charges collect, we will send larger roots, and extra ones gratis will be added to partly defray charges.

For those who are not familiar with the names of varieties, we will make a selection, giving good value if the amount to be invested and the types desired are mentioned.

Whenever you write always give full name with street number, city or town, county and state. This often saves much inconvenience to all concerned.

All correspondence should be addressed to, and checks and money orders drawn to the order of Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens.

Visitors are always welcome to our trial gardens and farm. As we believe in late planting, and practice it, we usually have plants in flower after September 1st, rarely before it, but from that time on until frost the display of color is wonderful.

Very truly yours,

Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens,

8601 Germantown Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. Buckenham, Proprietor.

How to Raise Dahlias Successfully

How to Keep Dahlias Until Planting Time. When you receive your adhlia tubers, do not put them in some out-of-the-way place to dry out and die. Unpack them and lay the tubers flat on their sides in a box of damp earth, taking care to see that the sprout or eye is turned up. Do not use wet or sticky soil. Use soil that is damp enough to crumble nicely. Cover the tubers with three or four inches of this soil and set them in a cool place until planting time.

Planting Time. This varies somewhat with the locality, as well as with the time you wish the dahlias to bloom. In the Middle Atlantic section of this country, planting can be done from May 1st to June 15th for the average crop of flowers. Further south planting can be done in February and March. In the New England States, where the season may be short, planting can be made after the danger of frost is past. Nothing is gained by planting too early. It is best to wait until the ground becomes thoroughly warmed, and is in good working condition. If planted too early, when the ground is cold and damp, the tubers may rot. Dahlias bloom in from eight to ten weeks after planting. This fact is often of value in deciding when to plant and when the flowers are desired. Some of the finest exhibition blooms are obtained from planting as late as the 1st of July. We usually begin about June 25 and finish about August 1.

Location for Planting. An open sunny place is the best location for the great majority of dahlias. Except in a few instances they do not succeed in heavily shaded spots. Some of the more delicate varieties do better in partial shade, especially during the hotter portion of the day. Some of the finest exhibition flowers can be produced only in partial shade, which protects their delicate coloring from the fading action of the sun. If too much shade, the plants run to long stalks and foliage with few or no flowers. In the sun they form stocky, well-developed plants.

They are the better for some protection from sweeping winds which are likely to come after they have made their growth. Planted along a wall, fence or arbor, and among shrubbery, they are not so apt to become broken by the wind and storm and the plants are not likely to become

lopsided and unshapely.

The Soil and Its Preparation. Dahlias do well on a great variety of A light well-drained sandy loam is the best suited to their needs, but they will grow and do well in clay loam, sand and even in ashes. The large tubers require a great deal of moisture, but wet soil is fatal to them, so that good drainage becomes essential. If the soil is heavy, it may be made suitable by the addition of sand, leaf-mold or ashes, well spaded in and incorporated so as to break up the clay and make it porous. A certain amount of vegetable matter derived either from well-rotted manure or leaf-mold is helpful in furnishing humus which aids in retaining soil moisture in dry weather.

The soil should not be prepared until it is in good working condition, that is when it is mellow and crumbles when dug and does not cling to the spade or fork. Never plant in wet, pasty soil, such as clings to the fork or spade. The soil should be finely pulverized and is then in the proper condition for receiving the tubers. The soil should be dug to a depth of

twelve or fifteen inches.

While many growers prefer to add manure as a fertilizer when planting, it is not essential; it may even prove detrimental in producing too rank growth of the plants and consequent paucity of flowers. The proper time to fertilize is after the growth has been attained and the flower buds begin to appear. Fresh manure in contact with the tubers when planted may cause them to rot and prove fatal, therefore avoid its use.

Planting the Tubers. The tubers should be planted from five to six inches below the surface of the soil. This puts them down in the moist layers of the soil and prevents them from drying out and becoming stunted during the hot, dry weather of midsummer. Dahlias are great lovers of moisture, and this can only be constantly maintained at this depth.

Lay the tuber flat on its side, that is, with the long axis horizontal.

Never stand a tuber upright or on end, as the new roots are given out from the junction of the sprout with the tuber, and if these are not well covered and in a constantly moist situation, they will fail to develop the large roots which eventually become tubers, or as some people prefer to call them, potatoes. Dahlia tubers, while they are not potatoes, require

much the same conditions for development as do potatoes.

In planting see that the eye or sprout is turned upwards, so that it can grow without hindrance. The eye can be found on the crown end of the tuber. The crown end is the portion where the tuber joined the stalk of the old plant from which it was taken. When you have laid the tuber on its side, sprout up, and five or six inches deep in the ground, cover with finely pulverized soil, filling the hole up even with the surface, pressing carefully so as not to break the sprout. If conditions are favorable the sprout will grow rapidly and appear above ground in from ten days to two weeks.

Cultivation. As soon as the sprouts have grown two or three inches above the ground it is time to cultivate. Hoe the surface of the ground and keep free from weeds. This should be done often and the surface should never be allowed to form a crust. Never cultivate when the ground is wet. The day following a rain is usually the best time. Cultivate deep (two or three inches), and continue until the plants begin to bloom; then stop, as cultivation will now do harm. Breaking the surface prevents the too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil and allows the plants to take it up.

Supporting the Plants. When the plant has attained the height of twelve to fifteen inches, a stake five feet long and tapering to a point at the lower end should be securely driven into the ground at a distance of three or four inches from the plant, and the plant tied to it. From time to time as growth continues, the upper portion of the stem and branches should be secured. In this way the plants will remain upright and the large, heavy branches prevented from breaking off from their own weight by the winds. Use strips of muslin. An old sheet torn into strips of an inch in width makes a most satisfactory tying material. Soft hemp twine will answer, but small twine and string usually cut and injure the stalks.

Proper Time to Use Fertilizer. When the buds begin to form, then begin fertilization. The plant has now made the major portion of its growth and fertilizer will do no harm. If fertilized early the plants are apt to become rank, all stems and foliage, and too tall. Old, well-rotted cow manure worked into the soil is best. Usually it is not obtainable, and in its stead pulverized sheep manure may be used. Pure bone meal and acid phosphate, equal quantities of each, make a good mixture, and a good handful scattered around the plant for a distance of a foot should be worked into the soil. In addition, one or two teaspoonfuls of nitrate of soda will increase the size of the flowers if applied in the same manner when the buds begin to develop. The latter is a strong salt and should be used sparingly and not applied oftener than once in two weeks. Weak liquid manure may be given once a week.

Disbudding. In order to obtain flowers of good quality as well as large exhibition blooms, allow the terminal bud only to remain on each shoot; remove the others down to the second pair of leaves. After the first flower has bloomed (terminal bud), the sprouts in the axils of the second pair of leaves will push ahead and produce buds. Of these all but the terminal bud should be removed. On the above principle, disbudding should be practised, as it gives larger and more perfect flowers. For the finest large exhibition blooms disbudding should be done along the entire length of branch or stem; fewer flowers will be the result, but their quality will more than compensate for the loss in numbers.

Watering. As a general rule, dahlias should not be watered unless the ground is very dry, or during long periods of drought. If you water them, give plenty so that it goes deep. Frequent sprinkling of the surface does more harm than good, for it brings the roots near the surface, where they are apt to suffer from their inability to get a constant supply of moisture, such as they get when they are deeper down in the soil.

Digging for Winter. As soon as the frost has cut the tops of the dahlias, the sap recedes into the roots. Two or three days after a heavy, killing frost is the best time to dig the roots. Cut the stalks back to within two or three inches from the crown. In digging use a spade, fork or long-handled shovel, and dig wide of the plant, say fifteen to eighteen inches, to avoid cutting off the tubers. Some varieties have very long necks and tubers, while others have short ones. By digging wide you take no risks. Do not pull the clumps up out of the ground, but dig deep and lift the soil and the tubers as you go round the plant. This enables you to get the clumps out without breaking the necks. A tuber with a broken neck is usually no good. The young dahlia plant grows from a sprout on the crown, which is that part of the lower end of the old plant where the tubers join the stem. In order that a tuber may grow it must have direct connection with the sprout on the crown by means of an unbroken neck. This explains the failure of dahlias to grow in many instances. A clear, sunny day is ideal for digging dahlias, and when you have lifted the clumps allow them to stand in the sun for two or three hours, after which any excess soil may be removed and they are then ready for their permanent storing place.

Storing. The best place to store dahlias is a good, cool cellar, such as will keep potatoes well, and where the temperature remains fairly constant at from forty to forty-five degrees, and the air is neither too damp nor too dry. Stored dahlias are so apt to suffer from the latter. Cellars with heaters and cement floors are usually too dry and the roots shrivel up. To a certain extent this may be prevented by lining barrels or boxes with a good, heavy thickness of paper and thus excluding the drying air.

In all cases pack the clumps one on top of the other, each clump upside down for drainage. In the stem of the dahlia is a strong, rank, acrid juice, which if allowed to settle back into the crown may cause the whole clump to rot. Turning upside down allows this juice to drain out, and is favorable to the preservation of the crown. In case you have labeled your varieties, always tie the label around the neck of one of the tubers to make sure that it will not come off and get mixed with others. If the label is tied around the stem, above the crown, as the stem dries and shrivels it becomes loose and is apt to fall off when the clump is turned upside down.

In case the temperature and moisture conditions have been all right, your roots will need no further attention until spring, when planting time

arrives

It is well, however, to look at the roots every three or four weeks, especially if the cellar is dry, and an occasional sprinkling with water and covering with several thicknesses of an old carpet or bags will prevent them becoming dead dry, and carry them through until spring.

Division of Clumps. About a week before planting time, look over your clumps and divide them to single tubers, having at least one good, visible sprout on the attached portion of the crown. Never plant a whole dahlia clump; the results will be little short of failure. Each tuber with its neck and piece of crown containing at least one eye will give the best and strongest plant that it is possible to get from a dahlia. The size of a tuber has very little to do with the results; small tubers are as good as large ones, and sometimes much better; some of the finest varieties have poor roots at best and their tubers usually come through the winter in a more or less shriveled condition in spite of our efforts.

Systems of Planting. It is well to remember that dahlias are large plants, requiring plenty of space for their best development. At least three feet or more apart, where the space is available, is ideal. Where space is limited they can be crowded down to two and a half to two feet apart, but the closer they are planted the smaller will be their growth. Where they are planted singly and irregularly, three feet is sufficient; in a garden row or along a fence where the row is single they may be crowded to two feet apart and still do well. Such plants should not have the centre shoot pinched, but should be allowed to grow on to a single stem, which will need staking.

For those who wish to plant dahlias in a plot or field (and this is

the right way to do it if space permits) we recommend planting in rows be done quite easily by running furrows six inches deep with a hand cultivator plow and dropping the tubers, sprout up, the proper distances apart along the rows; then cover up carefully to protect the sprouts and when the latter have come up so that two sets of leaves have developed, then pinch out the sprout above the second set of leaves. This gives a bush of four branches, which will form a short, self-supporting, stocky plant. Pinching delays flowering about two weeks, a fact worth remembering, especially for those who have a short season. The plants should be cultivated between the rows and treated otherwise as for dahlias in general.

Commercial growers usually prepare the ground as in the preceding and plant the tubers ten to fifteen inches apart. The plants are not pinched, and they support each other by their massed condition in the rows.

Enemies of the Dahlia. The dahlia is, generally speaking, rather free from enemies, but at times an occasional plant is attacked in one of several ways. We have found the cut-worm and the stalk-borer to of several ways. give us most trouble.

The cut-worm often attacks the young shoot just as it emerges from the ground. Usually if the sprout is healthy and vigorous, secondary shoots come up a little later, or other sprouts from the crown may start. Later on when the flower buds are opening the worm may attack the flowers and destroy them. When they do, they do it quickly and leave little behind. At that time the best method of attack is to use a flashlight after dark and examine each plant carefully and the worm is usually easy to find. This method offers the surest possibilities for destroying them. At times attacks on the plants from cut-worms may be prevented by making a poisoned bran-mash and sprinkling or making a ring of it around the plant.

In wet seasons the slugs are troublesome in ascending the stems and rapidly devouring the foliage and flowers and causing great havoc, usually choosing the finest specimens, as though from malice aforethought. Handpicking and close watching will usually give the best results. A dry ring of powdered lime around the plant will suffice to keep them away as long as the lime remains a dry powder.

The stalk-borer is the larva of an insect which deposits its eggs in the fall at the base of the stems of old weeds and grasses. In May the larvae hatch and crawl to nearby thick-stemmed plants, such as the tomato, corn, dahlia and others, and by boring a hole, enter them, and as the larva develops it feeds on the inside soft tissues of the stem. In time, so much of the supporting structure is removed as to retard the growth and the top weakens and falls over. This condition is readily recognized by the stunted appearance of the plant, which up to that time has been growing rapidly, as the plants are apt to do in the early stage of their growth. By closely examining the stem of the plant in such cases there will be found a hole in the stem, through which the excrementa is passed, and sometimes another hole several inches above it. A drop of carbon bisulphide or, better still, of turpentine, introduced through a slit made in the upper portion of the plant will cause the larva to leave the stalk and never come back. Such treatment is usually satisfactory if the condition is discovered in the very early stage, but is not satisfactory and the latter case if factory when much damage has already been done. In the latter case it will be found the most satisfactory thing to cut the top of the plant off in the sound tissue below the point of injury, looking to laterals to push out from the axils of the leaves. Always kill the larva when possible.

Should the aphis attack the plants, the various nicotine preparations may be used with prompt results. In case caterpillars or other leaf chewers attack the plants the arsenate of lead spray works well. For mildew, a solution of Bordeaux Mixture may be used.

Raising Dahlias from Seed. This is quite interesting, as no one can be certain what a seed will produce. All the best new varieties have been

raised in this way. Some growers may get one or two good new varieties out of several thousand seedling plants, while one or two good things may appear among a hundred or more; the uncertainty of the results lends a fascination to this method of raising dahlias.

The seeds should be planted in boxes of good, rich, well-prepared soil in March, either in house or greenhouse. In from six to ten days the plants will appear. When these have made two sets of leaves, each plant should be pricked off singly into 1½-inch pots. They do best in a cool house rather than a warm one, and should be shifted into larger size pots as they become crowded in their growth. After May 10th they can be planted out in their permanent positions, and treated in all respects like dahlias grown from tubers.

Dahlia Seed

We have a limited quantity of seed saved from the finest and largest flowers gathered from our large field, which represents the run of the field in possibilities. As long as the supply lasts we offer it at 25 cents per package.

Choice Cactus Dahlias

THIS class is characterized by full, double flowers having long, narrow, incurved or twisted petals, with sharp, divided or fluted points, and with revolute margins, forming a more or less perfect tube. Their effect is devoid of stiffness or formality, and they constitute one of the most fascinating and popular types of the dahlia, as shown on the cover of this catalogue.

- Frederick Wenham (Stredwick). A very fine variety with large blooms formed of incurving petals, and a beautiful warm fawn-pink color .75

- General Pershing (Maytrott). A very heavy flower of the hybrid cactus

type, with curved and twisted petals. Color white with cream shadings at the centre. A strong grower and profuse bloomer..... .50

*Gladys Sherwood (Broomall). A giant, hybrid cactus dahlia, which is a wonderful garden plant. Flowers are of the largest size, beautifully formed, massive, and of the purest white; very free flowering, on fine stems. It is the white supreme. A prize winner at the shows... 1.50

Kingfisher (Stredwick). A beautiful lavender of fine form
keeping qualities
Lavinia (Burrell). Very large with long, incurved petals spirally twisted, forming a loose and attractive flower. Color coppery red to madder crimson. Very free blooming
Liberty Bell (Maytrott). Similar in form to Break o' Day, although not as erect a stem, but larger in size. Color soft crimson-carmine, shading yellow at the base of the petals, and white at the tips. One of the finest and largest exhibition varieties grown
Madame Eschenauer. A very pretty deep dahlia, yellow at base of the petals, changing to a pale sulphur, suffused and tipped pale lilac50 Marguerite Bouchon (Cayeux et le Clerc). A beautiful shade of brilliant yet soft rose with a very large white centre and distinctly defined white tips. The petals are long and slim, and are produced in unlimited numbers. The plant is very robust and throws the flowers far above the foliage; although the large flowers are heavier than most other cactus varieties, they carry themselves erect, on stout stems. This is one of the most beautiful cactus dahlias
Master Carl. A large, bold dahlia of perfect form and bright amber color. This is one of the finest dahlias in cultivation; immense, gracefully curved petals
*Matador. One of the best hybrid cactus dahlias grown. The color is a beautiful shade of old rose. The tips of the petals are cleft. Immense flowers on long, strong stems
*Mauretania (Stillman). A very magnificent big pæony cactus dahlia which grows tall and blooms abundantly. The shape is very unique, rather flat with curly petals which incurve slightly. The color is a light golden mandarin or light orange shaded darker. Always in bloom and very attractive
Melody (Stredwick). A large, clear yellow flower, heavily tipped white, with long, loosely arranged, incurved petals, sometimes all white or all yellow. One of the best of this color
*Mignon (Lohrmann). A fine large hybrid cactus of a delicate lavender- pink changing to creamy white at the centre. Plants sturdy and growth upright, flowers produced on stiff stems in profusion. A beauty
Mlle. Annie Marie Chantre (Rivoire). The finest, large, violet rose cactus dahlia, with long, straight petals, often cleft, on good stems. Good sturdy plant
*Mrs. C. Cooper (Burrell). Immense flower with slightly incurved florets of great length. Clear cream color with outer petals suffused salmon. Good centre
Mrs. C. H. Breck. A beautiful, large, free-blooming cactus. Soft yellow suffused and tipped with carmine
*Mrs. Edna Spencer (Spencer). A novelty of a delicate and exquisite shade of lavender or orchid pink. Much in demand, as it is a lasting cut flower of an unusual color and very beautiful under artificial light. An American cactus which received a certificate of merit in 1918. 1.00
Mrs. J. C. Vaughan (Hornsveld). A bright, clear yellow of large size and perfect form, with incurved petals and carried on good erect stems. This is a hybrid cactus pæony and is a prolific bloomer
*Mrs. J. Denahy (McWhirter). Large flowers of rich, royal purple on long, erect stems. Tall growing and very free flowering. A flower which is fine for either exhibition or cutting as well as a garden plant 1.00

- Prima Donna (Broomall). Flowers large, with long, twisted petals, centre ones creamy-white, outer delicate mauve-pink. Distinct and free. .30

- *Seahorse (West). A golden yellow hybrid cactus dahlia of good formation with distinct white tips for at least one-fourth to one-half the

length of the petals. The flower is medium to large in size, very attractive, and supported on good, stiff stems. The plant is a sturdy grower and prolific bloomer
Sentinel (Stredwick). Fine, large flowers on good, stiff stems. Petals slightly and irregularly incurving. Color is deep shade of rose with white disc at the centre
*Shirley Brown (McWhirter). An exceptionally fine addition to the hybrid cactus class. A 1922 introduction, and a great favorite. The flowers are large, having been grown to 10 and 12 inches in diameter, and of a lovely old gold coloring
Sovereignty (Stredwick). A monster, pure yellow cactus dahlia with straight, narrow florets of great length. Plants vigorous with good stems
Standard Bearer. A rich, fiery scarlet of perfect form; flowers of medium size, but produced in great abundance, making it unsurpassed for cut flowers
Sweet Brier (Stredwick). Flowers of large size with long, incurved and twisted petals. Color a violet rose with lighter tints
T. G. Baker. Large yellow flowers on upright stems. Dwarf, bushy plant; profuse bloomer
*The Eagle (Burns). A large, sulphur yellow hybrid cactus produced on long, stiff stems. Florets slightly reflexed. Very prolific and a good keeper as a cut flower
*The Imp (West). The darkest cactus dahlia. Petals very long, narrow and incurved, claw-like
The Lion (Stredwick). A finely formed flower with incurved petals. Color is bronzy old rose suffused with yellow and salmon; very effective35
Tokio. A shaded pink, of largest size and perfect form with good stems. A general favorite. Good grower. Stock still scarce
Tom Lundy (Fenton). An immense, dark rich crimson flower of hybrid cactus type, but sometimes reverts to the pæony. Petals long, narrow and flat in great numbers, giving a large, massive flower. A great favorite; good plant and profuse bloomer
*Turtle Dove. Silvery flesh pink with the lower half of the petals edged with scarlet
Vater Rhein. A colossal cactus, heavily built like Wodan, with which it is similar in color, but of a more deeply amber shade
*Vicar of Wasperton (Keynes). A very large flower with very narrow, incurved petals. The color is a pretty shade of soft delicate pink, passing to pale yellow at the base of the petals. A profuse bloomer. A distinct variety and in great demand
*Vulcan (West). A large, massive flower of fine, deep crimson maroon. At the base of each petal a small, white floret protrudes for half the length of the larger one. The petals are finely incurved, and the whole flower resembles a huge, incurved chrysanthemum. A good plant and a prolific bloomer
Wacht am Rhein. A very fine cut flower. Soft hydrangea pink passing to white at the centre, of beautiful form with petals deeply cleft. Medium size flowers produced abundantly
*Washington (Stredwick). Flowers are very large and of fine, incurved form, being both broad and deep. A clear crimson scarlet in color. The habit of plant is fine, with dark foliage; long, wiry stems and flowering abundantly. One of Stredwick's finest productions 50
*Wodan (Goos & Koenemann). Bold, large flower, frequently 7 inches in diameter; a graceful arrangement of semi-incurved tubular petals of pleasing, delicate salmon-rose color, shading to old gold in the centre

*Wolfgang von Goethe (Nonne & Hoepker). Rich apricot with carmine shadings. Fine, large flowers with broad petals; a beauty50

Select Decorative Dahlias

THIS class is intermediate between the cactus and the show dahlia. Flowers are large, full to the centre, with broad, flat, incurved or reflexed petals, giving an irregular formation devoid of stiffness and formality. They are all strong, vigorous growers, early and free bloomers.



A Typical Decorative

*Aibonita (Seal). A large flower of lavender or violet pink, toning to white, with a rich golden yellow at the centre. The formation is unusual owing to the great depth of petals and the fullness of the flower. The long graceful stems hold the huge blossoms high above the foliage 2.00

Aladdin (Burrell). A very free blooming, large, full flower, with broad florets, and long, erect stems. The color is amber, lightly suffused scarlet, deepening in the centre 50

Alaska (Stillman). One of the finest large, pure white decoratives. The plants are stocky and the stems are stiff. A profuse bloomer and very reliable 50

Albert Manda (Manda). The largest flowering dahlia in cultivation. A beautiful shade of lemon, white and pink, varying according to ex-

*Ali Baba (Mastick). A large, full, deep and massive flower with long, curly, waving petals, borne on a strong stem. The color is cardinal red, tipped and blended with white. Sturdy plant and free blooming.... 1.50

*Amun Ra (Seal). One of the sensational dahlias and a most satisfactory one. The plants are very vigorous, clean and healthy in their growth, branch freely and have long, strong stems. The flowers are of the finest decorative type, immense in size, full to the centre, and the petals are broad and massive. The color is a glorious golden copper deepening to a rich red bronze. It is our preference in the entire list 7.50

- *Azalea (Bessie Boston). A big bloom formed by many rows of long, narrow petals, giving it an unusually attractive as well as unique shape. The color is soft, creamy yellow, and the outer rows of petals are tinged with pink. Sturdy grower and prolific in flowering.. .75

- *Carmencita (Bessie Boston). A very beautifully formed flower of large size, and a profuse bloomer. Color clear yellow, distinctly penciled with bright scarlet. Plants of good habit with long, strong stems. .75

- *Della V. Potter (Broomall). A pleasing shade of lavender, part of the flower coming with white tips; the flowers are very large and beautifully formed. An extra fine variety for the garden or exhibition 1.00

- *Florence Finger (Finger). A full heavy decorative of the most attractive shade of pinkish lavender. Giant flowers fine for exhibition 2.50
- Fraternity (Gill Bros.). A very delicate buff colored flower carried erect on long, strong stems, averaging two feet. Flowers are 6 inches in diameter, and of true decorative type. Few dahlias in existence have better stems than this, and it will be a popular cut flower50

- Glory of New Haven (Slocombe). A seedling of the well-known Mildred Slocombe, with fine, large, massive flowers of clear lavender pink. Plant a thrifty grower with strong stems. One of the best of our new varieties and fine for exhibition 1.50
- Golden West (Burbank). The production of Luther Burbank. A magnificent yellow decorative variety. Flowers average 4 inches in diameter, always double and well formed, of a bright, clear canary-yellow, each petal fimbriated in a pleasing manner, resembling the finest chrysan-

*John Dough of Oz (Doolittle). An exceptionally good dahlia recently in-

- *John Lewis Childs (Bessie Boston). One of the best fancy dahlias with large blooms freely produced on sturdy bushes. The color is yellow, splashed and striped with scarlet and often tipped with white 2.50

- *Judge Marean (Marean). This giant of giants is produced on a long, straight, strong stem, facing the garden boldly. The plant is vigorous and unusually free flowering. Flowers are full and massive, with heavy petals. The color is a glowing salmon pink, with red, iridescent orange, yellow and pure gold, blending in a riot, and ever changing as the flower develops. A favorite with everybody 5.00
- *Kenneth J. Doolittle (Doolittle). An exceptionally fine crimson scarlet, giant flowering dahlia with a splendid stem 1.50
- *La Americaine (Doolittle). One of the brightest and prettiest of flowers; bright cerise, unusual, and most desirable. Robust grower 2.00
- *Lady Helen (Stillman). A beautiful, large decorative with long, strong stems. Color cerise, striped with white and cream. An aristocrat of cut flowers. Good, sturdy plant. True stock is scarce 2.00

- Madonna (Ware). An unusually attractive flower of silvery white, sometimes having just the faintest suggestion of pinkish-lavender, but generally pure white. The flowers are often over 8 inches in diameter with wavy and slightly reflexed petals. The plant is a very fine bushy specimen, with an abundance of blooms on perfectly erect, stiff stems of good length. A favorite either for garden or cut flowers 50
- *Manitou (Wilmore). A very large flower of amber bronze, with a suffusion of pink toward the centre. Good grower; fine for exhibition 50
- *Marcella Gill (Gill Bros.). A clear, soft pink variety that is delightful as a cut flower, with long stems holding the flowers rigidly erect. The form is a perfect decorative and will become a great favorite with florists. An abundant bloomer, and the flower lasts well when cut .75

- Maryan (Doolittle). A fine large flower of rich apricot, orange and buff shades; carried on very long stems. The plant is a strong grower .75

- Mons. Le Normand (Charmet). A sensational giant of French origin. Flower is a large, shaggy monster with full massive centre, borne on long, stiff stems. Color yellow with points of petals tipped white,

sometimes vivid scarlet. Sometimes the bloom is yellow striped and spotted scarlet
Mont Blanc. Pure white; large flower full to the centre; good garden plant, and fine for cut flowers
*Mrs. Carl Salbach (Salbach). One of the 1920 introductions which won prizes wherever exhibited. A large flower of lavender pink with lighter tints toward the base of the petals, supported on long, strong stems. Very free flowering, and fine for exhibition or cut flowers 1.50
*Mrs. F. C. Burns (Burns). A very striking shell-pink decorative which is good for all purposes. The plants are vigorous and prolific bloomers. Flowers well formed and supported on good stems 1.00
*Mrs. Geo. W. Elkins, Jr. (Root). The flowers are extremely large and deep with full centres, borne on erect stems. It is a free and open grower. The petals are long, pointed, and gracefully twisted. The color is a beautiful old gold, suffused salmon pink with a faint reflex of a rosy pink. A remarkable beauty, and a delight to every grower 5.00
Mrs. Hartong (Wilmore). Rich golden bronze, slightly suffused with pink; distinct and beautiful20
Mrs. I de Ver Warner (Marean). One of the fine dahlias introduced by the late Judge Marean. A charming, deep mauve pink or Cattleya (orchid) color. An extra vigorous grower, producing its gigantic flowers freely on long, rigidly erect cane-like stems. The flowers are perfect and very full with broad petals. It is the centre of attraction wherever shown
Mrs. Jack Green. An enormous flower of very beautiful form, with grace- fully reflexed petals, making a hemispherical flower of loose formation. Most brilliant, deep scarlet blooms on extra long stems. Vigorous grower and one of the finest California productions
Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt (Peacock). A large flowered variety of elegant shape, grand stems and plenty of substance in the flower; mauve-pink of a shade that is very pleasing in a dahlia; a fine cut flower20
Mrs. Roosevelt. A good double flower of largest size on long stems. Color a delicate shade of light pink
Mrs. R. R. Strange (Bessie Boston). One of the best novelties and a fine cut flower and exhibition variety. Color a burnished copper with faint shadings of old rose and old gold. Stems long and stiff, and plant a vigorous grower
Mrs. T. B. Ackerson. A first-class cut flower of large size with a good stem. The color is bright carmine tipped and blended with pearly white
*Mrs. W. E. Estes (Estes). Undoubtedly one of the finest, if not the best of the new white varieties. Flowers are very large and of the purest white with long slightly curling petals, making a massive, but not coarse flower which is held upright on long, strong stems well above the plant. Vigorous and free flowering
Mrs. William Roberts (Slocombe). An unusually fine large colossal type decorative, with broad massive petals slightly recurving. The stems
are long and stiff and the plant is sturdy, upright and a profuse bloomer. The color is white, edged and tipped with pale mauve
N. C. 4 (Stillman). This wonderful new decorative dahlia is hard to describe, as the color is about equally divided with scarlet and white. The florets are more or less striped the whole length with yellow and white, while some are slightly clouded with yellow and tipped with light cream. The reverse side of the petals is white with yellow shadings. The whole flower is simply beautiful and unusually attractive. Habit of growth good and flowers freely produced 1.00
Orange Doazon. Mammoth in size with broad petals on a fine stem. A rich shade of orange red. The orange counterpart of Souv. de Gustave
Doazon

- *Osam Shudow (Bessie Boston). This new decorative is a strong, upright grower, inclined to be tall. The foliage is open and fern-like. The flowers are immense and formed of loose, big, heavy petals which are wavy in outline. The color is a beautiful old rose tinted with lilac and shading to yellow at the centre. Flower stems stiff and upright... 5.00

- *Pink Perfection. Introduced in 1918 as the Pink Hortulanus Fiet. Similar in all respects to that grand variety. Good clean color...... 1.50
- *Polaris (Broomall). This is the best pure white decorative dahlia yet produced. The flower has every good characteristic, largest size, perfect form, supported on strong stems well above the foliage. The plants are vigorous, strong and inclined to be rather dwarf in habit.... 1.00

- Princess Juliana (Hornsveld). A full double white with pale creamy tint. Fine form, profuse bloomer; one of the best for cut flowers..... .20

- *Queen Josephine (Seal). A rich royal purple, suffused with white, with two veins of white running through each petal. The outer petals are of a velvety texture. The blooms stand erect on long, stiff stems, above the tall growing, vigorous bush. Particularly useful for cutting, and used as a background for the new shades of pink lately introduced as Kittie Dunlap, Mrs. I de Ver Warner, Mrs. Carl Salbach, etc.... 2.00
- Queen Mary. Fine rose-pink; free bloomer; good, stiff stems; a gem.. .25
- *Royal Gold (McWhirter). A striking shade of golden amber, with finely formed large flowers. A sturdy grower and profuse bloomer..... 2.00

- Ruth Slocombe (Slocombe). A heavy, massive, well-formed flower of a beautiful golden-salmon suffused with a delicate shade of pale amber and coral pink. A most beautiful flower and an abundant bloomer 1.00
- *San Mateo (Bessie Boston). One of the best exhibition dahlias of true form. The largest and handsomest fancy or bi-colored dahlia. A deep yellow heavily striped and splashed scarlet; of great substance, fine formation and good stems. Very strong vigorous grower...... 1.50

- *Sulphur King (Gill Bros.). Gigantic blooms of clear sulphur yellow.

 Massive, heavy flowers on good stems, produced freely...... 1.50
- Sunshine (Kessing). A bright flame red decorative, a rare color in dahlias, slightly flushed with yellow; flowers very deep and supported on good stems. A very popular California dahlia 1.50
- *Tango (Lohrmann). Showy orange bronze; distinct and attractive color;

- *The Millionaire (Stillman). A giant of recent introduction and always dependable. The large, open petals give great substance to the flowers which easily reach 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Color a beautiful delicate lavender pink, becoming lighter in the centre. A strong grower and prolific bloomer. A standard exhibition flower........... 1.00
- *Theodore Roosevelt (Gill Bros.). Tall, vigorous plants producing giant flowers of orange scarlet on strong, erect stems of good length. For the man who likes to boast of his tall dahlia, here it is....... 1.25

- *Wallace E. Doolittle (Doolittle). A giant flowering and vigorous growing plant, producing in great freedom flowers of a new shade of water-melon red. Has very stiff upright stems 1.50

Peony-Flowered Dahlias

THIS class had its origin in Holland and was named on account of its resemblance to the Japanese Peony. Flowers are large, on long stems, and have conspicuous open centres around which the large, broad, gracefully curled and twisted petals are rather loosely and irregularly arranged. They are devoid of stiffness and formality, and are sometimes referred to as the "Art Dahlias."



Geisha—A Typical Peony

- *Agnes Boston (Bessie Boston). A rare dahlia and one that is especially fine for exhibition. The color which is unusual is a roya! purple toning to white, streaked in fine lines. The flower is a lovely open peony, with long curly petals, and attains the largest size. We have had the terminal bud with its two laterals all open at the same time, and each over 9 inches in diameter. Without disbudding, it forms wonderful clusters, with the flowers poised upon the stems as gracefully as butterflies 3.50
- *Alan Loma (Stillman). A very large, massive flower with broad, flat petals surrounding a prominent yellow centre, occasionally having a few curling petals surrounding it. Pure, waxy white, borne on long, stiff stems. A fine specimen and a satisfactory plant....50

- *Autumn Glory (White). An immense flower of true peony type. The color is a bronzy cinnamon burnished with terra cotta. Some of the flowers have a broad stripe of rich amber color running the full length of each petal. A strong, robust grower with less foliage than usual; very long, graceful stems and a free and continuous bloomer.... 1.00

- *Bertha von Suttner (Hornsveld). This is one of the finest peony dahlias. It received an award of merit at Amsterdam. Very similar to H. Hornsveld, having long stems supporting massive flowers of pleasing form, often over 8 inches in diameter, the beautiful curled and twisted petals, giving a delicate and graceful flower. The color is a beautiful shade of blush rose, overlaid with salmon pink and yellow. Of compact, sturdy growth, very floriferous and a fine plant for the garden... .50

- Duchess of Brunswick (Hornsveld). A large flower of beautiful reddish brown shading from the centre to a rich apricot. Unique in form .50
- *Elizabeth Boston (Bessie Boston). The best and largest peony of its coloring. Enormous blooms of deep crimson shading to old gold at the tips. The centre is surrounded and nearly covered by tiny, curling petals. Stems are long and cane-like. The plant is tall growing and very floriferous. A gorgeous gem 5.00
- Ella Naomi Pierce (Doolittle). One of the choice red shades so much admired, DuBarry red, overlaid with blue flame 1.00

Fakkel (Englehardt). A very large, almost full flower of the Geisha colors. Very free flowering
Fantastique (Mastick). New "Orchid Type" peony. Deep wine crimson, tipped and bordered white. Large flower with curled and twisted petals, having the appearance of a variety of orchid. The stems are long and strong and plants are vigorous and profuse
erect stems. The color is a delicate buff or fawn pink. This is a free flowering plant, and a general favorite for cutting
Forest Loma (Stillman). A very large peony, deep cerise pink, blotched and streaked canary yellow, and yellow at centre. Petals numerous, finely curled at the tips. Plant vigorous. Very striking and unusual 50
Frances Lane (Stillman). A very pleasing dahlia made up of broad flat petals with slightly curled tips, supported on a good erect stem. The color is a light lavender red with pale lavender streaks through the main florets, and a light yellow halo surrounding the centre of the flower. Has a velvety appearance
*Geisha (Hornsveld). Of strong growth with the rich-colored flowers standing well above the foliage. Gorgeous combination of scarlet and gold, the centre being yellow, which becomes suffused with and deepens to scarlet at the centre of the peculiarly twisted and curled petals, shading off lighter at the edges. The showiest and most attractive of this type yet introduced. Our stock of this variety is unusually fine50
Geisha Superba. One of the new Holland varieties not yet generally known. Best described as a glorified Geisha. The flowers are more brilliant in their combinations of scarlet and gold. A good garden plant. Flowers are large and more regular in their formation than the old favorite Geisha
George H. Mastick (Mastick). A large hybrid peony flower of blackish maroon, the outer rows of petals tipped lighter. Habit of the plant is erect with upright stems, and remarkably free flowering over a long period
G. H. James (Stillman). Color light cream with a very waxy appearance, the reverse side of the petals is clouded with cerise. Petals are broad and flat and taper abruptly to a sharp point
Glorious (Gill Bros.). Beautiful tints of cinnamon, apricot and buff, making a fine autumn shade; immense flowers often 8 inches across
*Golden Arbor (McWhirter). Outer petals are of a beautiful shade of old gold, with reverse dull red. This is an absolutely new color and always attracts attention. A prolific bloomer on long stems 1.00
Golden Autumn (White). A beautiful, deep, golden yellow peony borne on extra stout, long stems. The plant is of good, upright habit and free flowering
*Gorgeous (Bessie Boston). Could not have a more fitting name. The gorgeous blooms of enormous size and great depth, stand erect on unusually long, stiff stems, making a striking garden plant. Because of their unusual substance, the blossoms are splendid exhibition and cut flowers. The plants grow tall, and the late blooms are as large as the early ones. The color is yellow, shading to bright scarlet. This is one of the finest peony dahlias ever grown 5.00
Helen Ladd Corbett (Gill Bros.). A beautiful, soft, lavender pink flower with velvety petals, on long stems well above the foliage. Very free bloomer; a prolific cut flower variety
Hi Gill (Gill Bros.). Immense; rich golden yellow suffused salmon copper. Unusually free blooming. Strong, vigorous grower
*Holman Hunt (West). Fine, dark, velvet crimson flower of exceptionally large size, on long strong stems. Flower loosely built, of big curly and wavy petals and a fine golden centre when it can be seen. The plant is a sturdy grower with fine green foliage. Extra fine and without doubt the best dark red peony dahlia of all

- *Hope (West). A wonderful new English dahlia which for perfect form and long erect stems is unsurpassed. The color is a beautiful mauve. Far surpasses Madame de Bijstein. Good bush and free bloomer. .75
- Iliamna (Mastick). Pale salmon pink with yellow shadings. Size and shape of Duchess of Brunswick. A free bloomer with strong stems.... .75
- John Green (Stredwick). Color a very brilliant, clear yellow in the centre, changing quickly to a fiery scarlet toward the tips. A striking variety with star shaped flowers on long, stiff stems. One of the best. . .25

- *Maple Leaf. A good size graceful peony with long stem. Color is a varying combination of golden yellow and red in all the varying colors of the brilliant maple leaf touched by frost. One of the most free blooming dahlias we have and the most gorgeous flower in the garden..... 1.50

Madame van Loon. A very handsome deep orange peony flowered dahlia of large size; very free flowering
Madame Vard (Charmet). A stunning French dahlia of large size. Good companion to Madame Coissard in form. Color currant red passing to yellow at the centre. Stems stiff and long, and a profuse bloomer. Somewhat dwarf grower
Mayor Otis (Mastick). A very large flower the shape of Vandyke. Color is deep mulberry red of a peculiar and beautiful shade. A very free bloomer on good stems
attractive combination of red and yellow, with full massive petals which are curled and twisted. Very prolific bloomer and especially good for garden decoration
*Meyerbeer (Nonin). One of the largest peonies. Finely formed flowers on long, strong stems. Color dark cardinal with a purplish centre and lighter tinting at the tips. Always good and attracts attention. Plant vigorous and free blooming
Minister Talma. An odd and beautiful shade of smoky mauve with lighter shadings. An attractive flower
Mondscheibe. (Goos & Koenemann). One of the finest yellow peonies to date. A rich primrose of large size. Petals curly and loosely arranged
Morning Star. A fine, large, deep cherry red, sometimes marked with a white star or a white petal. The plant is an upright grower with good stiff stems 1.00
Mr. A. Schuttevær. A fine, large, white shaded with lilac
Mr. Wils (Hornsveld). Another giant peony decorative recently introduced from Holland. It is a strong, vigorous grower and produces large flowers of an apricot buff and coral color which varies under seasonal conditions. The flower is much like the big, open, massive flower of Attraction
Mrs. E. V. R. Whitcomb (Doolittle). A large flower with a good long stem. Pure white and looks as though made artificially of crepe paper. An early prolific bloomer, vigorous in growth
*Mrs. G. W. Kerr (Burpee). The color of this magnificent variety is a rich reddish plum, which with age becomes a beautiful tone of crimson, shading to light lavender at the tips of the petals, which incurve and twist so as to cover the centre. Produces freely large flowers on strong, stiff stems
Mrs. Jessie Scal (Gleadell). A fine, large flower of a most attractive bright pink with a golden suffusion in the centre. The petals are large and loosely assembled. Plant very sturdy grower and flower stems long
*Mrs. J. N. Jarrett (Doolittle). A very fine flower of the brightest blood red, each petal tipped and suffused wih gold. An attractive, early blooming variety
*Mrs. John Bray (Bessie Boston). A striking variegated peony of large size and attractive form, the ground color being white or delicate creamy pink, speckled, splashed and striped with maroon. Good stems and a satisfactory plant in every way
*Mrs. Rowena Fairchilds (Gill Bros.). A beautiful soft lavender pink of great size. Flower is a perfect beauty and gracefully poised on a
long stem
bloomer
and erect. The color is scarlet throughout. A free bloomer and good in every way

- Nogi (White). A large, massive, orange scarlet bloom formed of large, open, shell petals, making an exceptionally attractive flower. Stems are long and stiff and the plant is vigorous and free blooming ...50

- Oregon Sunset (Gill Bros). One of the finest new peony dahlias, which must be seen to be appreciated. Full petaled blooms of immense size, on long, strong stems, produced on big, vigorous plants with great freedom. Color rich golden yellow heavily suffused and overlaid orange crimson. At times there is a tendency to a wide border of the deeper shading along the edges of the petals for their entire length, giving a decidedly striped effect 2.50

- Red Flamingo. A fine peony decorative dahlia with large, broad wavy

petals of a luminous crimson red. Free flowering; unique and attractive
*Rising Beauty (McWhirter). A 1922 introduction. A very attractive combination of brightest scarlet (dazzling) and gold. Immense blooms
on long, straight stems. Invaluable for exhibition, and a splendid cut
on long, straight stems. Invaluable for exhibition, and a splendid cut flower. Its beautifully curled petals make a wonderfully fine shaped flower. This variety is a great improvement on the Geisha; it is brilliant. Has a record as a prize winner 2.50
*R-34 (Stillman). This is a gigantic flower of the peony type which is
of a beautiful blending of salmon and gold shading darker on the outer ends of the florets. The flower is big, loose and open, and
outer ends of the florets. The flower is big, loose and open, and supported on good long stems. A prolific bloomer and a very desirable variety
Ruhm von Nijkerk. This variety of Holland origin is another of the finest of recent introductions. It won a First-Class Certificate for its many
good points. It produces extra large, deep, spreading flowers on fine stems. The color is a most attractive shade of purple violet. The plants are vigorous and have beautiful cut foliage
Ruth Nichols. A very large, bright red flower, on a long stem. One of the largest
Samoset (Stillman). One of the most beautiful true peony-form flowers light yellow with a slight salmon tint. Very large flowers with small control to the control of the c
curly petals around the centre. Plants are vigorous and bushy, with stout, erect stems, A good one
Seduction. Shrimp pink suffused with gold. A very large flower on a good stem. Good sturdy grower
Silver Tips. Bright red, heavily tipped with clear white; good stems
Sir Launcelot (Mastick). Color is blackish maroon. One of the darkest dahlias excepting the Imp. Shape similar to Doctor Peary, but more double and petals stiffer. Strong stems 24 inches long
South Pole (Cannell). An immense, pure white flower of splendid form and great substance, borne on long stems. This is still one of the best white peonies to date
Squanto (Gill Bros.). Reddish violet, growing redder at the base
rose suffused with blush, Immense flowers on extra long stems, freely produced and held quite erect. Form is distinct, similar to Van Dyck but more twisted
Tammany (Somerhousen). This is one of our own seedlings. It is a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer, and does well under all condi-
tions. The flower is very large and loosely built, giving a massive effect. The petals have a tendency to curl and twist, partially covering the centre. Color is bright crimson scarlet
*Tekla (Mastick). Color bright cardinal. Very large flowers with inner
petals curling over and completely covering the centre. Vigorous large plants with flower stems 24 inches long
*The Giant (West). An enormous flower on stems 18 inches or more in length; a strong erect grower. The color is deep crimson with scarlet shading
Titian (West). An immense, curly, open flower of bright rosy cerise of petunia color. A very fine and attractive dahlia
Van Dyck (West). Flowers very large on long, somewhat pendant, but wiry
stems. Petals curled and twisted in a most artistic fashion around a good full centre. Color deep salmon, shaded heliotrope and heavily
good full centre. Color deep salmon, shaded heliotrope and heavily suffused with gold. A wonderful combination of color. A remarkable flower and one of the most popular. Habits all good
Verna Thompson (Stillman). A very full, deep flower; color is white heavily
clouded with cerise. Vigorous grower
31

- twist and curl at the centre, giving a good peony effect. Color light coral of unusual shade, making it very desirable. Good plant.... .50

- World's Wonder (Stillman). A very large free flowering peony of a bright golden salmon, Medium height, early and profuse bloomer75

Double Show Dahlias

THIS class is a branch of the ball type. The flowers are round, symmetrical and perfectly formed, the petals being regular, cupped or quilled and usually full to the centre. They are early, free and continuous bloomers; the dahlias of our

grandmother's gardens.

- A. D. Livoni. A splendid clear pink, beautifully quilled, of perfect form and free-flowering; an old favorite, the best of its color; the standard pink for cutting15

 Anna Rehorst (Rehorst-Bessie Boston). A very large
 - sie Boston). A very large flower of the deepest shade of purple (purpleblack), of the hybrid show type. Good bush and free flowering .50
 - Brilliant. Intense, fiery scarlet; strong, erect stems.



A Typical Show

*Clara Seaton (Doolittle). A giant flower of a beauti-

- *Ethel Squires. A very large, massive flower on long, strong stems. Vigorous plants with clear orange scarlet flowers. One of the best.... .40

- Madame Marika Anagnostaki. A beautiful large, finely formed flower, white shading to a lovely rose pink. Sturdy, profuse bloomer.... .25

form, plants well branched and sturdy, flowers of good size20
*Molalla (Gill Bros.). Large ball shaped blossoms of lemon yellow, tipped with white
Mrs. Gladstone (Hurst). A beautiful, soft, grayish pink of the most perfect form. This is one of the most refined of cut flowers, and has good stems. Good bloomer
Netarts (Gill Bros.). White dotted and penciled with purplish crimson .20
Polly Upham. A fine, large, show dahlia of a delicate rosy pink in the centre showing darker toward the tips of the petals. A vigorous and prolific

An exceptionally fine white snow dahlie of perfect

Madame Heine Furtado

- Uncertainty. Varies from white marbled blush and carmine to solid crimson-maroon on the same plant, with intermediate variegations...... .20

Century and Single Dahlias

THE CENTURY is an improvement on the old-fashioned single dahlia. The centre is always visible and surrounded by one or two rows of large petals, which are more or less symmetrically arranged.

Cream Century. A beautiful cream color; resembles dogwood blossoms .20

Eckford Century. Very large flowers produced in abundance on long stiff stems. Color is white spotted and penciled with pink and crimson .20

Choice Collarette Dahlias



Maurice Rivoire—A Typical Collarette

THIS type originated in the Jardin de la Tete d'Or, Lyons, France, and the flowers are medium to large in size with open centres and one or more rows of petals. At the base of the petals and surrounding the centre a ring of small modified petals gives the collarette. The collarette is usually of a different color from that of the petals, and the contrasts are quite pleasing.

*Cloche. Pure lilac with a pale sulphur yellow collarette. Exceptionally fine; dwarf grower.... .50

Dante. Immense purplish crimson with a white collar. One of the largest and best to date.... .35

Maurice Rivoire (Rivoire). An attractive flower with petals of ox-blood red, with deeper stripe down the centre. Pure white, fringed collar... .25

Double Pompon Dahlias

THIS class is a miniature form of the show dahlia, having the same round, ball-like form, but much smaller in size, ranging from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. The plants are dwarf (twelve to eighteen inches in height), of branching habit and produce a profusion of flowers that is truly astonishing, filling well the demand for cut flowers.

Achilles. A very finely quilled pompon of a delicate lavender, tipped with pinkish lavender
Amber Queen. Rich, clear amber, shaded apricot, extra free, best for florists' use
Annie Doncaster (West). Yellow base suffused with pearly pink; small and neat flower
Belle of Springfield. The smallest dahlia known; a bright red of the neatest form
Bobby. Plum color; one of the best
Censor. Plum purple; very small and of neatest form
Darkest of All (West). Dark velvety maroon, almost black
*Douglas Tucker (Keynes). Golden yellow with crimson centre and edges. Very perfect form and abundant bloomer
Ganymede (Turner). Buff tinted with pink
*George Ireland (West). A very perfect little flower of dainty mauve color, borne very freely on long stems
*Golden Queen (Alexander). The best yellow pompon to date. Finely quilled and perfect flower
Gretchen Heine. Ground color, rose tinted white; each petal heavily tipped crimson carmine
Grus am Wien. Crushed strawberry; a distinct color and form25
Hilda Searl. Beautiful shade of golden orange; perfect flowers50
Johnnie (West). One of the neatest in form and of a rich dark maroon red. Very small and fine for the buttonhole
Klein Domitea. Yellowish buff, suffused with orange toward the centre; profuse bloomer, great for cut flowers
*Nerissa (Turner). A splendid shade of lovely pink that appeals to every one. Shows up most pleasing under artificial light. Perfect form; profuse bloomer and always in great demand
Phoebe (Keynes). Orange tipped scarlet; very attractive
Pride (Alexander). A very deep crimson scarlet flower which is a model of perfection
Snowclad. A fine pearl white, best white pompon
Vivid. One of the brightest scarlets. Very fine for cut flowers15
An Attractive Oddity
*Le Styx (Rivoire). A bronze anemone flowered dahlia, odd, attractive and unique as a cut flower

Mixed, Unnamed Dahlias, tubers which have become detached from their names, \$1.50 per dozen. These contain many fine varieties and will give big value for the money.